HATS AND CAPS, FALL STELE -WM BANTA, COTOS of Canal and Wooster ets. has now ready for sale the Pall Style of Gentlement's Hata, price \$3; finest quality, \$4. N. B.—Caps of the Pall Styles for Gentlemen, Youths and Children are now ready for wathfatten and sele this day, Sept. 2.

TO RAPPERTY & LEASE having issued the Fall Fash

CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have received and are now opening their fall style of rick and elegan! Carpetings imported expressly for city indeconsisting of rich. Boursaise Carpet, (to one entire carpet, Medalion, Cente and Landscape Border, surpassing says or reserver to this country, Medalion Velvet, Moquet, Annisater Tapearry and Broasels Carpets and all grades at cheeper Carpeting, unsafely found in Carpet Stores Also, Off Cloths. in great variety, for sale on the most liberal terms

Also, Off Cloths, in great variety, for said on the most interactions.

Syrawher rich and the printing of the planted now will beer abundantly seat spring. Plants now ready in nearly a hundred varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including many new end very large and late sour screen lay received from Europe. Descriptive priced catalogues grain. Plants carefully practed for any part of the United States. Carrage paid to New York. Address 5.

M. Warten, old Colony Namerica. Plymouth Mass.

TIP-TOP UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY .-Such will be found of every possible variety, and at the lowest prices for which they are sold in this country, at the celebrated im-porting and menufacturing establishment of

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nible's Gardea FOWLERS & WELLS, Parenologists and Publish or Clipton Hall, No. 131 Nomen et. New York

DEPLANCE SALAMANDER SAFES-GAYLER'S PATENT. -Resear M. Paratte is the sole Manufacturer in the United State of the above calculated Sairs and F. C. Govern's imponentable Do ance Locks—the best refers and Locks combined in the world. Deprive 182 Pearl et., one door below Manden-lane, form-rly 90 John-st.

MUSIC BOXES. Another new assort-u at just received BOXES BOXES, No. 449 Brodway. Also, applieded assortment I new Toys and fency articles for pressus. Stranges will und consist learner the cheeped and most extensive store in the city, or purchasing new and beautiful articles as office. METROPOLITAN HALL.-Rev. ANTOINETTE L.

to Grand Temperature Banquet, Complim mary to the Whole World's I imperance Convention, will be calchested to the Whole World's I imperance Convention, will be calchested the tropological Health Sarvanova Arranascou at a choice House Garriery will precide Prayer by five Percar H. daaw. of Wisharsburgh. Moste by the Astronova Specious Smillionia, we have burget to the Convention. Particulars to morrow.

Sawing Machines -In the Great Exposition at the

Choice new crop Green and Black Ceas Pre

R. R. R. Schopela -- In u. ng Radway's Resovar ING RESELVENT, the patient may rely upon the following evidences of its curative powers, which it will make monifest to the most obstitute cases of Storfales or Syphile.

Where the patient has been adjusted for five years or under, favorable symptoms will appear on the third day;

Fifteen years, on the mid-day;

Theory years, on the strend day;

Theory years, on the fifteenin day;

Forty years, on the infection asy;

Forty years, on the usufieth day;

Thirty years, on the intertible day;
Forty years, on the threit day;
Forty years, on the threit day;
Fifty years, on the thritish day;
We have had eases where old men of or years who have been acroficlessed their lives, were continely course by Radway's kinnovallag Rerolvent. R. R. R. Remedies exhibit their clineary immediately. They
do not key the addicted and pulments are suffered Rugging in do sit,
but readily exhibit their efficacy in instantly relating paid, one vaing, referring, rebuilding and regulating the discussed buty to heart
and strength. R. R. R. CEPTUR, No. 1b. Fultures.

and strength. R. R. R. Green, No. 30 remains.

To Once your hair was black as a thurster cloud, you say. And why not again? Chira hours will give the old that, the old hance, without suging it as some vily near runs would do. Made, sold and applied privately; as No. 6 Ascor House, as also for sale by the principal Diagnas in the core.

HAIR DAR ARD WIGS — BATCHELOR'S MANUfactory in these articles is removed to No. 22 Broadway opposite the Park, here he has the heat occumendations in the world for the application of his factors Blat Day, and the sale of the newly increased that and Tompees. Since private rooms all on one those. Copy has

Base of Chevacy and State of the property of the use

Now Mostic, "Notify I'll for True to Tues," by James Simmonds, a very beautiful Called, "Les Sentiments des Petensia," Mesoricka, by I. Jahovski, one of the grades Computer Conference of the Called Conference of the Calle

Tomass WATERS, No live the above the Country Merchants should not fail to ento accumulate wholes the country throughout the country. Entry & Fraueron, No. 201 drawlery and be. 64 Renders, as e the product permanent throughout the country. Entry & Fraueron, No. 201 drawlery and be. 64 Renders, as e the producty and be. 64 Renders, as e the producty and be. 65 Renders, as the production and important of the great inducements. Go there.

WINDW SHADES.-G. K. RIERE & Co., No. 131

GRASS VALLEY, CAL.—We call the attention of our maders to the advertisement of the Company in unother column. Take is too far, the nost successful company in Calbornia, and its Decrease and entity interprets a quarterly division of one loss than 10 per cent, in October 10 Xx, and a Ria of the first on each encoseding quarter. It is entirely free from delay, with a surplus in the treasury.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO ADVERTURE, PRICEDS Wishing to Advertise in Watton's Vermon's Register 155, are nother than 18 M. PETTERGILL, & Co., 122 Nament. No cork, and I P. State et., Hoston, are the original soluted, dynamic processing advertise than the original desiration of the desiration of the solute of the provent frame advertisements. The object, of this notice is to prevent frame advertisements.

Meripher, Aug. 29, 1533. E. P. Walton & Son.
Meripher, Aug. 29, 1533. Price, \$1 50. Just Published, and now for sale, by Banks, Gould & Co., No. 141 Nascaust. Montpelier, Aug. 29, 1153

The proceedings of the New Jersey State Temperano Convention will be found on the Third Page of The Techune.

Senday ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—It will be seen by a notice in another place that the New York Anti-Slavery Society will hold meetings on Sunday next, at Metropolitan Hall, when Garrison, Lucy Stone, C. C. Burleigh, Rev Antoinette L. Brown, Lucretia Mott, and others are to

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY GAS LIGHT.-To night for the first time, the public will be admitted to the Crystal Palace to view the immense collection of the products of all na-

tions by gas light.

Fine.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the frame building No. 84 Eighneamh 41, owned by Mr. Darragh and occupied by Mr. Wood 41, a bakery. There being a large amount of inflammable material about the premises the flames spread rapidly and communicated to No. 80, owned by James Porter and occupied by Peter Haipin as a liquor store and dwelling: No. 78, occupied by several framises; No. 86, belonging to the estate of Wm. Tonucle and occupied as a grocery by Mr. O Brien, also to a building in the roar of No. 84 seventeenth st, owned by Peter Kelson and occupied by families. The firemen were early ou the ground, but despite their efforts the buildings above named were nearly dustived. The buildings above named were nearly distincted. The buildings above named were nearly described the poor families lost nearly all of their furnitues and clothing and were turned destitute upon the street. Nearly the entire block on Seventeenth and Eighteenth etc., between Sixth and Soventhearts, and the firme houses, and it was only by great exertion on the pert of the firmem that the fire was not more disastrous in its results. Capt. Sevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Licuts. Seft and Sebring, of the Ninth, with sections of meen, were prevent and preserved order.

FATAL Accident FRON USE OF CANPHEER.—Yester

BEEN, WERE PRESENT FROM USE OF CAMPHESE.—Yester day, Coroner Wilhelm sheld an inquest at No. 22 Vandowaterst, upon the flody of a little girl II years of a camed Antoinette Heckman. The deceased was engaged on Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o clock, in making a first ostew grapes when she dipped small pieces of wood into a can containing about a pair of fluid and then set them on fire. The flames communicated to some fluid which she had spilt and then to that in the can, causing the latter to explede. The little girl's dress caught fire and before the flames could be subdued she was fatally burnt. She died should she was fatally burnt. She died should she was taken to the came causing agony. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death, caused by the explosion of a can of fluid.

of death, caused by the explosion of a can of floid.

THE LATE MERDER BY ROWDERS.—"Backere Boy, the negre who is charged with the marder of John Brannigan, which occurred in Lewronsest, a short time since was examined resterday by Coroner Hilton, who in he said his name was Woodson Anderson. He is 'tl years of ago and has been a carman. He lived at No. 6 Thompson at In segard to the charge preferred against him, he answer ed as follows: "I was not there on the night in question." I go round there sometimes, but was not there on this "night; myself and wife were at my brother's house in "Thompson," and I slept there that hight; my brother a "name is Wm. Anderson." The Coroner committed the accused to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETEXSES.—A man named Thomas P. Dixon was arrested vesterday afternoon by Policenan Smith of Lower Police Court, charged with false pretenses. It is charged that in September last the accused called upon Mr. A. Dearborn, one of the firm of Dearborn & Co., Soda Water Manufacturers, and represented that he was the owner of property to the value of \$30,000, and iffedeed Mr. Dearborn to loan and draw in his favor three notes. He wanted them for a short time and promised to pay before they became due. Two of the noises were for \$800 each, and the other for \$700, and they yet remain unpaid. It is also charged that the accused did not possess what he represented and that he raised money on the notes. Dixon was held for examination.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

EF Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 125 cents a week-psylbie to the Centrier.

TO-CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is increded for insertice must be authorized by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his sand faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

19 Fleventh Ward.—J. SENIER, 30 Avenue D. is henceforthe emberised Carrier of The Tribune in this Ward. Persons who have been deprived of the raper in consequence of late and instituted the context extract, and all others who may wish it, will please send their names to him as above, or leave them at this office.

THE WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION closed its first day's deliberations at 10 o'clock last evening, after two sittings of three hours each. We regret that the pressure of important Foreign and other advices has constrained us to retrench our reports, yet we trust they will be found interesting and inspiring. If not, they will very untruly exhibit the spirit and the doings of the Convention. The addresses of CHARLES C. EURLEIGH, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, P. T. BARNUM, LUCY STONE and others were most able and effective. and were heartily responded to by large audiencesabout Two Thousand having been present at the moruing session and over Three Thousand (by actual count of tickets) in the evening. So unexpectedly large was the evening audience, despite the charge of a shilling to cover the heavy expenses of Metropolitan Hall, that the Committee, aided by liberal contributions from a few City friends of the Cause, feel justified in waiving any charge for admission at either of the day sessions today, trusting that the receipts of the evening will suffice to cover the balance of expenses remaining unprovided for. The meetings of this afternoon and evening, therefore, will be entirely free, but a shilling will be charged in the evening to those not already provided with tickets.

Among the speakers of the morning and afternoon receions to day will be Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING, S. M. BOOTH, E-q., Editor of Wisconsin Free Democrat; MIR. C. P. NICHOLS, Ed. Vermont Weadham County Demecrat; H. S. CHULB, from England; Col E. L. SNOW, &c., &c. THOMAS CARSON, founder of the famere and effective Carson League, for the extermination will be present, and develop the plan of operations of said League, if opportunity be afforded. Mrs. BLOOMER of The Laly JOHN O. WATTLES of Indiana, and other falthfel clan plens of Total Abstinence, are in attendance, and are too zerlous in the good work to refuse to speak if

In the evening, Rev. John Phenront, the worldknewn veteran in the Temperance struggle, Lucretta | to you and we shall not mince it. You do wrong in

The Maryland Whig State Convention held at Baltimore yesterday, put the following ticket in nomination: For Covernor.... Richard J. Bown, of Nontgomer Controller...... J. Hassos Thomas, of Baltimore. Lottery Commissioner. James B. Ricand, of Kent.

All the signs on the political horizon indicate that that the Whips of New-Jersey are going to repeat a when he could get anything to do without weakening performance native to the genius and familiar to the experience of that distinguished body-they are going to make fools of themselves. They are prepared apparently to insist that their party is alive, when it is dead, and eight long since to have been decently buried and forgotten; and they are about to make a tremendous stand for preserving their organization, when in truth they are utterly disorganized. And as if to prove that their proceedings are merely of a postmortem nature, they intend to play half monopoly and half temperance, and the end of it will be that they will neminate somebody whom neither anti-monepolists ten nerance u.es will have faith in, and that the candidate of their opponents will be elected. This resuit we may set down as not only probable, but as under the circumstances not likely to do permanent harm. In the first place it will finally dispense with the question whether there is a Whig party in the State. or not, and emancipate a good many worthy people from only Whig folly now keeps in abeyance, and prevents from sweeping the State. Owing to this infatuation, the whole anti menopoly and temperance strength canveloped. New Jersey will pass through a most benefiwill also make a half way move to bring in the anti-monopolists. But all this will result in merited discomfiture, and will only pave the way for another campaign. when rum and monopoly will be assailed and finally de-

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

A collision between the Empolyers and Journeymen in an important trade is not merely injurious to them. but is naturally a public calamity. Thus the present difficulty among the Painters is inevitably defeating the fulfillment of contracts and keeping houses uninhabitable wherein much money has been spent and which the ewners want to occupy and use. Thousands who are newise responsible for the Painters' dissensions are now suffering disappointment and loss because of them. And beside there are abstract questions of Social Right and Public Economy involved in this controversy. Having waited for the dust which such a centest in its outset naturally raises to flow away, we find in the recent Manifestoes of the Masters and Journeymen respectively the elements of a fair presentment of the case. The material facts, as we find them set

forth in the Employers' statement, are those : I. This is not, essentially and properly, a strike of the Journeymen, but of the Employers. All was going on an couldy and harmoniously when the Employers announced (July 23) a reduction of wages, amounting to 25 cents per day, or from \$2 to \$14. Of course, this step was not taken without discussion and concert ameng themselves; but no hint of this was given to the Journeymen. The first bint they had of it was a notice that their wages had been cut down. The Emplayers say they consulted the wishes of their patrons and the true interests of their Journeymen. The wishes or feelings of the Journeymen they do not even protend to have consulted; and they plainly assume that their hirelings don't understand their own interests.

2. The Europevers now say that the Journeymen are wrong, because they demand a uniform rate of wages-\$2 per day. But this is clearly an afterthought; for when the Employers were fixing the wages to suit themselves, they made no discrimination, but fixed a uniform rate-\$1 75 per day.

3. The Employers complain of the cubancement of wages exacted by the Journeymen last spring, amounting in all to fifty cents per day. But their own statement shows that an enhancement in the spring is a reguler rule of the trade-that is to say, wages are reduced later in each season, and restored in the spring. Half the alleged enhancement was therefore no enhancement at all; and all the real enhancement was therefore twenty five cents per day. It certainly strikes us that this, in view of the enhanced cost of living, and the increased wages in most of the other trades, was not un-

4. It has been a custom, the Employers tell us, to reduce the Spring wages of Journeymen Painters ::5 | England, where he studied and investigated more the cents per day on the 1st of June. They also tell us establishment of Portsmouth and the various man-

months of "Spring wages" per year. These facts may be of some value to men who hire painting: for, while we have seldom missed hearing of the Spring rise of wages, we have not hitherto been aware that said rise

was so transitory and illusive. 5. The Employers say they proposed to their workmen a reduction of wages on the 23d of July (Saturday)said reduction to take place on the following Monlay morning. "No objection whatever was made by our workmen to this proposition, but none of them returned to their work." The proposal does not appear to have invited comment or objection. The Journeymen were not asked how they would like a reduction of wages, or what they had to say to it: they were not even told that such reduction was demanded by their own interests: they were simply told that their wages would be 25 cents less per day thereafter. Of course, they needed tin e for consultation after this announcement, which their Employers had taken unknown to them before it: so they took what was due them and walked away in silence. We don't see what else they could have sensi-

6. A word about the sliding scale of wages. Some men are worth more, others less, say the Employers, and should be paid accordingly. That seems reasonable. But this is even a better reason for six or seven prices in a shep than for two. And what rule do the Employers propose for testing the relative or absolute rate of each curneyman's wages! What assurance do they proffer that a man who has been working at full wages unchallenged for years may not be disrapked at any moment as his Enployer's caprice or avarice may dietate! Who does not see that the proposition involved is this-" We will pay sixteen shillings to-day and fourteen to the same workmen to-morrow if we choose In other words, the Employers claim to fix and after prices as they please, without giving the Journeyner my voice in the matter. If they are able to do it, the current laws of Trade will justify them therein but we believe in a Higher Law that does not.

7. The Journeymen have never disputed the right of an Employer to discharge such Journeymen as cannot earn their wages. They say, in effect, "A fair day's work in this City at Painting js worth, as other things e go. \$2; if a man cannot do such a day's work, tell " him for three fourths or seven eighths of a day's work. this. And for the anarchy which now exists in the trade, we do think the Employers, by reducing the wages of their workmen without notice or consultation, and by refusing to meet a Committee of the Journeymen when a conference was solicited, are mainly re-

Now, Messrs. Journeymen! we have a word to say MOTT, and sud other champions of sobriety, will speak. | refusing to work for Employers who offer to pay your own prices; you do grossly wrong whenever you seek to infinidate or coerce workmen who choose not to obey your mandates; and, though your Committees disclaim such acts, we have reason to believe some of you have been guilty of them. Would you stand still and see an employer mobbed and beaten for paying your prices! No-and the Journeymen who choose to work under price have a perfect legal right to do so. You do wrong whenever one of you stands idle a day your united position. Instead of standing idle and seeking help of others, you ought to have opened an office the day after your strike, chosen your ablest and most capable members foremen, and advertised for jobs of Painting under their supervision. Very likely, half of you might have been well employed before this time. For Painting must be done; and the public will not wait for ever for you and the Employers to make up and set about it. In your trade or out of it, in the City or elsewhere, get to work each and all of you as fast as possible.

> RUSSIAN POLICY-ITS LEADING SPIRIT. Among the agencies that contribute to govern the present policy of Russia, and occasion the existing

con plication in Europe, there is one which is necessarily powerful and prominent, but does not seem to be taken into account by the publicists who have sought to illuminate the obscurities of the subject. We refer the duty of throwing away their votes. It will thus to the peculiar family relations of the Russian Autoclear the field for the more important questions that crat. This redoubtable monarch is the father of four grown-up sens, to whom, in spite of the sternness and ferecity of his public character, he has ever been a kind, complaisant, and even indulgent father. These not be brought into action just yet, but when it is de- young men are ambitious, as a matter of course, and this feeling is powerfully aided by the growth of the cent revolution. The politicians are already alarmed | En pire, its conspicuous position and preponderance in at the power of the temperance feeling, and in the the affairs of the old world. Thus the inbarn, imperial case of the Whigs, will, as we have stated above, make | price of the sons excites and stimulates the father, who luke wasm, absurd attempt to conciliate it, as they naturally finds an additional reason for indulging their demands of humanity of less acsire for external aggrandizement and domination in the fact that the greater part of the nation, as represented by the pobility and army, share these aspirations. His sons are also the more entirely transfused by them because they are supposed to be more genuinely Russian. more in harmony with the feeling of the people, and the manifest destiny of this barbarons military empire.

> At the same time, as the great traditional object which the Russian capidity and lust of conquest holds in view is Turkey, and as a quarrel with that power is n ere popular in Russia than any other-a fact growing out of a national tendency as old as the historical existence of Russia, and out of the potency of religious fanaticism, the personal, family, and national ambition of these young princes is particularly directed to Turkish annexation. One of them especially, anxious for personal distinction, and the largest sphere of action or himself, as well as for the accrandizement of the In vire, is beyond a doubt exerting the most powerful influence in the direction of the present movements, and to him we desire now to call public attention.

Of all the sons of Nicholas the most remarkable is the second, the Grand Duke Constantine. He was born in September, 1827, and married, in 1848, to a princess of Saxen-Altenburg, it being the particular desire of the Empress that her children should marry young, as a means of securing to them a happy domestic life. From earliest childhood the Grand Duke was distinguished for energetic activity of mind, studious habits, and a grave and serious composure, with which, even when a child, he was wont to receive and repel the unwelcome jokes or teasing of the Emperor, and, above all, those of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, a clumsy, narrow-minded punster. Several youths of his age from among the nobility were educated with him, and he surpassed them all in diligence as well as lu inborn aptitude. Very often, while yet very young, he studied so intensely that the different teachers as well as his tutor, Admiral Liethe, appealed to the father to check the studious fervor of the boy. His education was directed principally to the sciences connected with naval affairs as while in his cradle the Emperor had bestowed on him the dignity of Grand Admiral, and he mustered these sciences most completely. He is a mathematician, astronomer. and a thorough and well informed scaman. In this re spect his concation was far more judicious than that of his elder brother, the beir to the grown, who was brought up under the care of Schukoffaky, a literary men of some celebrity, carned principally by translations of Schiller. La Motte Fengué and others, but only elightly gifted with power and originality. He inspired his pupil with vacillating sensibility, rather than with the clearsight and judicious firmness necessary for a ruler of men, and especially for an autocratic one.

Before his marriage, the Grand Duke Constantine traveled in several parts of Europe and principally in

stantinople, and there it is very possible that he received a lively in pression which now bears fruit in the perplexity of the diplomats. If we recollect aught it was in 1846 that for the first time a Prince of Russian Imperial blood appeared in the modern Byzantium. among the native population of that metropolis. The Sultan and the Turks received him with politeness, but were thunderstruck at the manifestations which follewed. The Christians-Greeks, Armenians, Slavonians alike, were in eestacies, as if the sonne man were a special me-senger sent by Heaven for their exaltation. From the surrounding country as well as from more distent parts, they crowded the city. Day and night the streets near his residence were filled to the utmost with masses of every age and sex, and his appearance was always saluted as that of a god. They prostrated themselves on the earth, touching it with their brows, and n aking the sign of the cross. A signal from him could have created a revolutionary outbreak. The Sultan, the Diver, and all the Moslems grew uneasy, and through the friendly luterference of foreign Embassadors the Grand Duke was humbly begged for the sake of public tranquillity not to prolong his sojourn. He left Constantine tle deeply impressed and moved by this unlooked for demonstration of the Christians.

Since the beginning of the present year the Grand Duke has filled the place of Secretary of the Navy, and has been a member of the Council of the Empire. It is rumored that he has some slight inclination toward what are called liberal ideas. Undoubtedly he is an animating and leading spirit in the question which still holds Europe in suspense. We hesitate not to proneurce him, next to his father, the most eminent member of the Imperial family, and endowed with higher faculties of mind. In the Council of the Empire his influence is potent. The eyes of the nation are turned on him more even than on his elder brother, the future Emperor: He is now at Odessa and on the Black Sca. reviewing the fleet, inspecting the naval establishments and preparing for the expected war. Very likely that war may not now be commenced; but whatever the apparent end of the present complications, we may be sure that the Turkish question will not be definitively settled, and that we shall hereafter see the youthful Prince playing a part of the very largest scope and im-

DEATH OF WILLIAM EDMONDS.

We are deeply pained by the tidings of the death last evening of William EDMONDS, Warden of the City Trisen, who has suffered severely from dysentery for sone weeks past, but was at one time supposed to be c nul scent. He relaysed, however, and was finally attacked by mertification, against which medical skill proved utterly unavailable. Mr. Edmonds was a native of Ireland, over fifty years old, and leaves a wife and several children to deplore his loss.

In the death of Mr. Edmonds this community has sustained a heavy loss. His uprightness, ability and philantlerepy, had won him a high rank among our most useful citizens. He landed at this port in 1816, and this city has ever since been his home. From the first election of J. Q. Adams down to the defeat of Mr. Clay by Polk in 1844, he was one of our most effective and indefatigable Whigs-a worker and speaker of unsurparsed carnestness and energy. In 1841 he renounced Le use of Intoxicating Liquors, and has ever since been one of the most persevering and efficient champione of Total Abstinence, having been one of the earliest members, if not among the original founders of the order of Sons of Temperance. As Warden of the City Priser, Mr. Edmonds has done a great work in commending the disuse of Intoxicating Liquors to the thousands of unfortunates-nearly all intemperateannually committed to his charge; while every hour that could be snatched from his duties at the Prison has been given to Temperance labors abroad. for which his experience at the Tombs gave him an inexhaustible fund of apposite facts and forcible illustrations. We hardly knew another man, who, according to human winders could so ill be spared from among us as Wm Edmonds. Where shall we look for his fit successor

The Staats-Zeitung of this City, in an elaborate exposition of democratic philosophy, says that "the Democracy of the United States recognizes the principle

of equality, as applicable to all free citizens." This is certainly a famous sort of democracy to brag about Nearly eighty years ago the Declaration of Independence affirmed the equal, inalienable rights of all men, and now we have this German perverter and befouler of American ideas who cuts down the sublime truth to equality of rights for all free citizens! According to this principle the monarchs of Germany might also set up for Democrats. They hold to equality for all who are of royal blood, and like the Smuts Zeilung, count than the mere accident of birth.

But there is no occasion to argue this question with the Stants-Zeitung. It talks like a mere party back, and miserably sacrifices every respectable consideration to the duty of sustaining its party through thick and thin. with the truth or against it. A contemptible position is that of a journal which knows no higher law than that of its party.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA-THE AUS-TRIAN PRONUNCIAMENTO, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853. Attorney General Cushing disavows the authorship of The Boston Post Kozsta article, but lauds its ability. An authoritative denial of its authors. p will probably appear

in to-merrow's Union.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department from Pensacola (Fla.), dated yesterday, announcing the death of Furser Fountelroy, of the Navy, and Capt. Baker, of Marine Corps, of Yellow Fever, and Capt. Tatnall is reported alarmingly ill. The epidemic is increasing, and the type more

Quite a sensation was produced by the Austrian Pronun-QUI VIVE clamento received per Hermann.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW-ORLEANS-COTTON MARKET EASIER.
New OBLEASS, Thusday, Sept 1, 1953.
The total number of interments reported for the twentyfour hours coming this morning, were 119—of fever 103.
Since the recent of the Europa's news from Livarpool,
price have been easier in our cotton market, with sales
to day of 200 bules. AID TO THE NEW ORLEANS SUFFERERS.

AID TO THE NEW ORLEANS Several, 1830.

Cottschelk's Concert this evening for the benefit of the New Orleans effectively craimined to overflowing. Over 1,000 telects were sold, and there were besides various donations. The Germannus gave their cervices free. YELLOW FEVER AT BOSTON.

Bostos, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853. The ship Sheffield. Capt. Lewis, arrived at Quarantin

from New Orienns, this moraing, with yellow fever on coard. There is one man dead on board, and one or two YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS-MEXICAN

NEWS. Batrixorn, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853. New Orleans papers of Thursday and Friday last are to

ceived. They generally express the belief that the favor had reached its hight and would stead by decline. The weather was favorable. Among the deaths we notice Levi C. Peters, of New York

John T. Beilly, of Boston, Sophia L. and Edward A. Clif-ford, wife and son of Col. Clifford, late of Providence. The papers contain details of the Mexican news to the Yellow fever was prevailing in the State of Guerren The lenders of the outbreak at Guanajusta had been

The Gazette of Gustemals commins an account of the

on the 8th July. Several engagements were fought, in which the Hondurians were worsted. The Guatemalians were concentrating all their forces for the purpose of making a decisive demonstration, and ere this, beyond doubt, Prosident Cabanas has been driven from Guatema's.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Bostos, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853. The bark Futan, which sailed hence yesterday for Baltimore returned to port this afternoon, with the crew in a state of motiny. We learn that, when off Cape Cod yesterday the crew refused to obey orders. A pur'ey ensued, when they attacked the Captain with an axe, breaking four of his ribs and injuring him badly in the head. The Mate, John Hilten, was also injured in the head. Captain Stetson was taken to the Hospital, and the mutineers committed to jull. Their names are John Dement, Peter Brown, Thomas Jeffries. James McGuire, and Wm. C. McDonald.

MARYLAND WHIG STATE CONVENTION-THE

CHOLERA AT CUMBERLAND

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The Maryland Whig State Convention met this morning, anneel Hamilton, of Talbot, was appointed President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A esolution was adopted to nominate a full ticket for State officers. The Convention then took a recess for one hour. The Whige State Convention this evening nominated resolution was adopted to nominate a thin tester for Sactor Officers. The Convention then took a reases for one hour. The Whig State Convention this evening nominated Hon. Richard G. Bowie, of Montgomery, for Governor: Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore, for Controller; and James B. Ricand, of Kent, for Lottery Commissioner. The Convention was well attended and enthaliastic. The Cholera has entirely left Cumberland. The total number of deaths by the disease was 76.

The Coal trade over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, last week, was but 4,006 tuns. Over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it was 8,325 tuns.

CHARGES AGAINST BISHOP DOANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.
The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church
assembled at Odd Fellows Hull, Cambon, New Jersey, a The House was called to order by the presiding Bishop.

Br.wt.cil.

The following were present: the Bishops of Connecticut. Western New York, Eastern New York, Peansylvania,
Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,
Ohio, Flinois, Michigan, and Bishop Doaner also, a num

Ohio, Filinois, Michigan, and Bishop Doane; also, a number of clergymen and laymen.

After provers, the presiding Rishop stated that he had called the Home to meet at Camden, for the reason that the room then complete had been engaged for the purpose by the presiding Eishops, but he had no objection to moving the session to Barlington if deemed advisable.

He then announced that the session would, in accordance with the rules of the House, be conducted privately. Where upon all except the Rishops retired.

We noticed among those outside the following legal gentlemen, who are coursed for Bushop Doane Goarge M. Wherten and W. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Judge Chambers, of Maryland. These goodesmen will be exceeded partitivities as are summoned. It is understood that one of the new charges against the Bishop is a claim or gas fainters. A debate is going on upon a motion to adjourn to Burlington. djourn to Burlington. Second Disputch.

Second Disputch.

PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Sept. 1, 1813.

After the adjournment, we guidered the following facts of the proceedings &c.:

One new liter in the presentment, made by Bishaps Meade, Virginia, Mellvaine, of Ohio, and Burgess, of Meine, is that of paying unlawful usury for money.

The following is a correct list of the Bishaps present. Chese, of New Hempshire; Freeman, of Texas; Kompor, or Wisconsin; McCreskey, of Michigan, Enthologo, of Florida; Upfold, of Indiana, Wainwright, of New York, Whittingham, of Maryland; Brownell, of Commercical; England, of Massachusetts, Johns, Jassistant of Virginia Lea of Deleware, Potter, of Pensaylvania, Wilurn, of Massachusetts, Johns, (assistant) of Vin-Lee, of Delaware, Potter, of Penisylvania, Wil-assistant) of Connecticut, Elliott, of Georgia; of Tenrescee, Polk, of Longiana, Hopkins, of

ment. hep Wainwright, acted as Secretary. Preyers were then offered by history and the presentment was then read, when Bishop Whitting nem offered a resolution to the effect that as the charge contained therein had been disposed of by a previous Court, that the Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey be row heard.

re now hoard.

This was objected to on the ground that the resolution ras equivalent to quashing the indictment, which could only come from the respondent.

Figure Donne asked time to consider whether he would

make this motion.

The request that the Court should meet at Washington, was not agreed to—its consideration was postponed for the

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to morrow. HEAVY ROBBERY OF A BANK MESSENGER. HEAVY ROBBERY OF A BANK MESSENGER.

PROVIDENCE, Thirsday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The messenger of the Newport Back was relibed this afternoon on board the steamer Perry, of a package solatiling, it is supposed, from ferry to fifty the sonal dollars. He had put the bee, containing the manney, on a seat, and while his back was turned for a moment, another bay, purcharly similar and containing packages of newspapers cut to the size of bank bills, was substituted. He did not discover the robbery until he delivered the bag at the Merchant's Bank.

Merchant's Bank. RAHLROAD ACCIDENT. A freight train on the Michigan Central Read run of the track last night, about nine make west of this place. The locametrice and tender were badly smeshed, and all the freight cars and goods piled in a heap. The fremen, named Goodrich, was killed, and the engineer slightly burt.

THE SALE OF HENRY CLAY'S ESTATE.

Louisville, Thursday, Sopt. 1, 1852.

The Lexington Observer denies that Ashland has been old by the will of Henry Clay; but it is to be sold on 20th September, at public auction.

FATAL ACCIDENT.
PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.
A man, named Patrick Collehan, was killed yesterday, in an iron fectory in West Philadelphia, from the bursding of a grindstone. He leaves a wife and three children.

FOLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER. Rochesten, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1833

Roomerks, Thursday, Sopt. I, 1833.

This forenoon, during an interview between J. M. Harch, (Soft) candidate for Delogate to Symense, and Dr. G. W. Lewis, (Barnburner) Hatch became much excited at the reasons given by Lewis for decling to support him, and drew a dirk with which he attempted to strike Lewis. The parties were, however, separated before any harm was done. STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

BALTHOUR, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The steemer Anglo Celt, from New York, for New York leans, put into Wilmington, N. C., in distress, on Tuesday. She had broken her main shaft. THE MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Oalkans, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1853. Interments yesterday, 137—including 110 of yellow fever. P. T. BARNUM starts this morning to fulfill engagements to lecture through the ensuing month in Omo and Wisconsin in advocacy of Temperance and the

Maine Law. The people will hear him. MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.-A meeting of the Journeymen Painters was held last evening, at Convention Hall, in Wooster st., the President of the Society, Mr. Cowton, in the Chair, and Mr. Rogers acting as Secretary. The Hall was crowded, and during the evening considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of a portion of those present announcing their determination to go to work to day

Reports were submitted by the Committee appointed yesterday afternoon to wait on the employing Painters, to o > tain their signatures to an agreement to pay 82 a day as 1, the 1st of Nov., and \$1.75 from that until the 1st of Mar. a. Mr. George Schmis reported that Mr. Learnille, Mr. I. s. nor, and Mosers Earnest & Martin, had signed the agree-

Carns reported that he had waited on some fifteen complovers and the following named gentlemen had ex-pressed their willingness to pay the prices, but refused to sign the agreement. Mr. Tuck, George G. Smith, Prad-dent of the employers' meeting; George Hill, Mr. Gall and Mr. Turkesh.

Mr. Terbush.
Mr. Fetter reported that Mr. Statts, Mr. Carrowell, and
Mr. Statts, Trehearts & Hill were willing to pay the prices,
and that Mr. James Litton had signed the agreement.
On motion, the reports were received.
The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Magag-

Resired. That the men employed in those establishments who employ came but two delear men, shall be allowed in more work to employ men but two delear men, shall be allowed in more work to employ men at four-zero shallings or supported of having task men in their establishment shall be availed, among they agree to give the preference to the two-dular men. Received, That we farmly agree to manual the above resolutions, and but a case will see volume them.

There resolutions gave rise to an exciting dis-

Mr. Sollivan made an amendment that the resolutions lie-on the table until the meeting of the delegates of the va-rious trades on Saturday overlang, which on the third vota The President announced a donarion of \$5, from Mr.

John Simpson, a boss prioter.
After some further business the meeting adjourned. The bark Azelia, which arrived at this port yesterlay

from St. Thomas, brings home as passengers Capt. Now-teen and first officer, Captain of brig Sarah, homes for Ca-racca. Capt. N. reports that on the night of the 18th ult. the S. went ashore on the Morg off Santa Crez. She than took fire, and owing to some 300 kegs of gunpowder being on board, which exploded, she became a total loss. Captain

FIRE.-A fire broke out at II o'clock last night in the that these wages have not hitherto been paid until the later than the attractions of palling that the parameter of the country than the attractions of palling that the Journeymen have had but two laces and drawing rooms. He visited Greece and Congression of the invaded Gentleman commission in account of the parameter of Cornell's Iron Foundry, in Centre at a parameter of Gentleman commission in account of the Gentleman commission in account of the parameter of Gentleman commission in account of the Gentleman commission

TEMPERANCE.

WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION Yesterday's Morning Session.

This Convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. at Metropolitan Hall, about 1,000 persons being present. representing different sections of the United States, Canada and England. During the morning there were constant accessions by the arrivals of delegates.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, moved the temporary organization of the Convention, and asked that nominations for a Chairman be made. Mr. L. T. NoBLE. President of the State Temperance Alliance, was nominated as temporary Chairman. This nomination was unanimously accepted, but it being ascertained that Mr. NOBLE was not present, Mr. ELEAZER PARMLY was unanimously elected in his stead. Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, was unani-

mously elected temporary Secretary of the Convention. The President announced the appointment of the fol-lowing Committee, to report the names of individuals for a permanent organization :

Joseph Degdalu, of Pennsylvania; E. L. Snow, of New-York : Sydney Pearce, of Pennsylvania ; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Pauline W. Davis, of Rhode Island; and Caleb Clark, of Connecticut. The name of C. C. Sheels, Esq., of Wisconsin, was added to the list.

This Committee retired to deliberate.

The PRESIDENT announced that during the absence of the Committee Mr. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Philadelphia, would address the Convention. Mr. BURLIEGH took the stand and spoke as follows:

I hardly know, my friends, how to begin to address a Co > vention like this upon such a short notice as has been given me, to come before you as the first speaker on this occas on,

me, to come before you as the first speaker on this occasion, for three minutes ago I had no more expectation of any such cell than I had of a call to go on a mission to the Colestial Empire. Still those who are engaged in this cause, I suppose, are bound to be minute men.

When the world meets in Convention in behalf of a cause which is so doubly interesting to all of the world inhabitants, it meets to advocate an enterprise in the suvecary and carnest prosecution and complete success of which, the world has an eminent, and manifest need. No where can we turn without seeing abandant proof of the truth of this proposition, and indeed, of the abandant need of the prosecution of this enterprise. We have only to look about us in this great City to observe the traces of the deadly inducate of intemperance. Every where we face crime, discass and death, all testify to the necessity of the prosecution of the cause, of the stendins and unwavering effect and prompt action to lead to comple e success.

This is an enterprise that recognizes no distraction of caste, seed or nation, it is one that exhibits devotion to the great family of Man. We need all the help of those who are willing to help, whatever be the sex or station of the individual to engage in the work in which universal humanity is interested; a work which seeks the welfare of universal man.

Our cusmiss never stop to discriminate—why should we for the server of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

individual to engage in the work in which an analysis interested; a work which seeks the welfare of universal man.

Our enemies never stop to discriminate—why should we! They are quite as ready to deal with one easte, one sex and one race as with another—they are just as ready to sow the seeds of poison—of moral and physical pestilence and death in one station as another, and we must meet them everywhere—we must leave no avenue undefended; no point accessable to their attack.

In whatever parts we are assailed, we must be ready to appeare them with whatever is in the range of rightful action, and our means are anople. We must show from the observation and experience of the world the evils which have arisen from the vice of intemperance and contrast them with the blessings proceeding from Temperance. These bees angawe must scatter broad cast over the land till their shall not be on the broad earth a single victim to the deadly vice, or a single walking mourner over its sad consequences. Any longs. We are to prosecute this enterprise, moreover, upon the most strings at principles of reform—an compromise with the adversary—we take our ground upon this star d that the use and preparation of intoxic diag love. increover, upon the most stringent principles of reform—ao compromise with the adversary—worker our ground upon this star d that the use and preparation of lotoxic sting boves a ges in menal wrong and that therefore the whole business of the manufacture, the sale, and the use ought to be asseabled with externmenting warfare. "No quarter, is our motive we she more. We ask mone because we stand upon truth as our stronghold. Our fortress is impregnable, our parody is bresistable. The sword which we wind is like that which the archanged angel awayed; it is so tempered that mothing is so solid as to resist its ouge. We have no occasion to ask for quarter, therefore we claim no credit for inform. We desire to put an end to this traffic; we recognize that also helic druks are not distribute for commorce and are not fit to be found anywhere in domestic use. Any thing shart of this full recognition opposes our operations. The moment we hegin to compromise with Lempanance, to go down to any lower ground, to adopt any hair way analy area at that instant we give up any power which we possess of channel of our different days. We have seen this policy pursued in former days. We have seen the time when a moderate use of intexcenting drinks has bose resommented, and have semetime seen the very prescenter of the distrine become the living witness of the fallacy of his owa preaching.

So long as man tampers with intexicating drinks so long

preaching.
So long as man tampers with intexicating drinks so tong So long as man tampors with intexicating detals so long does be justify the manufacture and the sale in large and small quantities, and so long as it as seld mast the use of it be abused, and use is the accompanion of temperation. We have had our eyes upon facts for twenty year, and we can see the operation of the sale of intexicating drinks upon the people of our country, whose mental, moral and thysical constitutions—polary sinharited constitutions—are such that they cannot face the intexicating bowl with safety. The years men who take their first glass, being fascinated by its powers of intexication, continue its practice. But they never meant to become the complete slaves of appetite. They are just as sure that they are at the right point as the veteran moderate drinkers, who have been for fifteen and twenty years steeped in alcohol, till they imagine the macelves proof against its influence. Yet we know that molitudes are folling, and therefore we know that molitudes are folling, and therefore we know that the temptation set before the young man ought not to be placed the common sense and intelligence of the commandy have prepared the public mind to assert the necessary of carrying

there. A regard for principle demands its removal, and the common sense and intelligence of the common sense and intelligence of the common sense and intelligence of the common sense and the light of the principle out.

He respectable individuals who drink liquor stand upon their character and long-tried reputation, if they may indulge, it is certainly right that others may supply them, for the rightfulness of a demand proves the rightfulness of supply. How is the manufacturer to know that the wholesale dealer to determine whether the retailer will use wisdom in the selection of persons to whom he sails? And again, how is the retailer to know whether the consumer will make a judicious use of the beverage purchased? It will be seen, therefore, that no other principle is practicable for effectually assailing the source—the cause of all the multiplied evils of intemperance. We must cause the rum seller to be regarded with the same feelings as is now the pickpocket and highwayman—as invaders of the rights and welfare of mankind.

We do not deny butthere are many marvelous standards of respectability among the rum-clers and rum m shore, but there is a vast deal of inconsistency in the dotails of this subject, and probably will be for some time to come. We must, therefore, adopt some other standard whereby to try actions and customs that the respectability of those who perform those actions, and we ask, therefore, not that the individuals engaged in the business are respectable, but whether the business itself is respectable, or in other words, can the business itself is respectable, or in other words, can the business itself is respectable, or in other words, can the business itself is respectable, or in other words, can the business itself is respectable, or in other words, can the business staff is respectable, or in other words, can the business staff is respectable, or in other words, can the business staff is respectable, or in other words, can the business that for extrace his stops he finds it to be perhaps i

aring the course of his remarks. The Committee appointed to designate officers for the meeting, returned at this point of the proceedings, and re-Prinsent....THOMAS W. MIGGINSON, Must.

Formulation of the Company of the Co

with applause: which the Convention has been called, or the unregally harge modience which now green my eyes -- so unusual for a morning meeting. I can but hel great encouragement, morning meeting. I can but fiel great encouragement, that this meeting is a proof of the carnestness of those engaged in the cause. If I find it difficult to do my daty, I shall gather strength from your faces, because I see you are here, not to be kept in order because you will know yourselves in order. That you are here not to be restrained, for you will need no restraints. You will wish to show no feeling that is wrong, and in showing ardor and enthusiasm in the Temperance cause. If you desire to be restrained, I am not the man to restrain you. I applause I see I have work before one, and shall try to do it as best I may. I am glid that we are met here to-day. I am glid of the purpose that brings as horn to day. I am glid of the purpose that brings as horn to day. day. Let us understand our purpose distinctly on the onset.